Differential Perceptions of the Goals
Of Compulsory Education
Among Sections Of Population
In Irbid Governorate

M.A. Thesis

by

AHMAD MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA KARASNEH

M.Sc. (Organic Chemistry), Delhi University, India, 1975.

Submitted in partial fulfilment of
the requirement of the degree
of master of education
(Measurement & Evaluation) in Yarmouk University.

Thesis Committee

Dr. Kapur Ahlawat
Dr. Oqlah Smadi
Dr. Remzi Bülbul

Chairman
Member
Member

December, 1985
Abstract

Differential perceptions of the Goals of Compulsory Education Among Sections of Population in Irbid Governorate.

The main purpose of this study was to find whether the educational goals of compulsory stage in Jordan are perceived differently or not by the three groups of the population (teachers, students, and parents).

The sample of this study consisted of 230 respondents (70 teachers, 80 students, and 80 parents). The three criterion groups were randomly selected from the defined population of the study in Irbid Governorate.

The researcher selected 14 criterion variables from the Ahlawat and Khawaldeh scale for goal assessment, for the purpose of this study. Each one of the fourteen selected criterion variables was represented by the "keyword" and its semantic antonym so that the two words may serve as opposite poles of a unitary continuum.

The continuum generated by the pairs of opposite words was divided into nine equidistant points. The fourteen bipolar scales were arranged in one page and the goal to be assessed was written at the top of the page.

Questionnaires were circulated to the respondents of the study. Each respondent rated a goal on the 14 differential scales. Thus fourteen scores were generated by each
respondent for each goal. Thus each individual respondent yielded eleven scores. This arrangement neatly fitted the design of One-Way Multivariate Analysis Of Variance. Therefore, the data were analysed by MANOVA using the SPSS program facilities at the Jordan University Computer Center. The results of this study ascertained that there were significant differences on the perception of each goal of compulsory stage, at least between two groups of the criterion groups of the population.